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AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

JULY-AUGUST, 1919

DO YOU BELIEVE WE CAN EVER
HAVE A LASTING

PEACE

UNTIL EVERY MAN AND WOMAN, RICH OR
POOR, CAN SPEAK AND SYMPATHIZE WITH
THE REST OF THE WORLD?

I DO NOT
THEREFORE I AM AN ESPERANTIST.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION
OF NORTH AMERICA

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN of

The Esperanto Association of North America, Inc.

a propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

CO-EDITORS: NORMAN W. FROST

H. M. SCOTT

MRS. I. M. HORN

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary.

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Berkeleya Esperanta Rondo.—Classes Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8.00.—Meetings Thursday evenings at 2508 Vine St. Address Vinton Smith, 530 62nd St., Oakland, Calif.

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Oakland Esperanta-Rondo; L. D. Stockton, Sec. & Treas., 438 15th St. 19

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

San Francisco Rondo, meets Third Friday eve., 406 Kearny St.

Fino M. D. Van Sloun, Sec'y, 946 Central Av.

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal Esperanto Society, Group No. 1. Room 13, Tooke Bldg., St. Catherine St. Meets Wednesday evening at 8.00 o'clock.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Bridgeport Esperanto Society meets every Friday at 7.30 P.M. At 284 Dover St., near Remington Arms. S-ro Gustavus McGroirty Sek., 525 Fairfield Av. Marcus L. DeVine, Pres., 284 Dover St. Visiting Esperantists call Barnum 1294-Ring 13. 19

WASHINGTON, D. C.

La Kabea Esperanto Klubo, dum somero, Apartamento 53, No. 706 G St., N. W., kunvenas jaŭdon vespere.

Kolumbia Esperanto Unuiĝo. Public meeting third Wednesday of each month except July and August at Public Library. Club meetings each Wednesday evening except third at 20 Randolph Place, N. W. All Esperantists invited.

CHICAGO ILLS.

La Gradata Esperanto-Societo, Dvorak Park. Jaroslav Sobehrad, Sec'y, 1116 W. 19th Place.

La Esp. Oficejo. 1669 Blue Island Ave. Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate. 19

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Esp. Soc., 402 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq. Meets Tues., 7 P.M. Miss A. Patten, Sec.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Worcester County Esperanto Society. Business Institute, every Friday, 8.00 P.M.

PORTLAND, ME.

Portland Esperanto Society, Trelawny Bldg. Miss Emma Sanborn, Sec'y, 16 Conant St.

DETROIT, MICH.

Detroit Esperanto Office, 507 Breitmeyer Bldg., open daily. Library at disposal of everybody daily, 7 A.M.-9 P.M., except Tues. and Fri. Classes meet Tues. and Fri., 8.10 P.M.

La Pola Esperanto Asocio, B. Lendo, Sek., 120 29th St.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Pionira Grupo. Sek., Daisy E. Flanders, 714 Beech St. 19

PLAINVIEW, NEBR.

Esperanto-Fako de la "Sola Skolto" (Lone Scout), 500 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. (Revuo por la Junularo. Organizu grupon inter la geknaboj. Granda sukceso. Abonu tuj! Jare .75; Kvarmonate .25.)

Fakestro, Chas. P. Lang, Plainview, Nebr.

HEBRON, NEBRASKA.

La Hebrona Grupo kunvenas ĉiun Jaŭdon 8 P.M., 660 Olive Ave., kaj ĉiun Dimanĉon 10 A.M., 500 Olive Ave. Roland Jeffery, Pres., Harry Hogrefe, Vice-Pres.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

"I.O.O.F. Esperanto Club No. 1 of Greater N.Y." meets every Tuesday at 8.30 P.M. in 61 First St., 3rd Floor West. All welcome. Pres., Mrs. M. O. Haugland; Sec'y Wm. Preusse; Instructor, A. Mendelson. Address all communications to the secretary at above address.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo Esperanto Society, A. E. Warren, Pres.; Miss Ray Morris, Sec.; meets Thursday evenings at 60 High St. 19

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Greater New York Esperanto Society, including all chartered clubs in Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Long Island, Westchester County and the New Jersey suburbs, Miss Leonora Stoeppler, Sec., 105 W. 94th St.

The New York Barĉo, or Esperanto supper, is held on the THIRD FRIDAY of every month (6.30 P. M.), Hotel Albert, Cor. 11th St. and University Place, near Broadway surface car; Subway 8th and 14th Sts.

La dimanĉa kunveno, al kiu ĉiuj estas bonvenaj, okazas je la tria horo, posttagmeze, ĉiun dimanĉon, ĉe la loĝejo de S-ro Joseph Silbernig, 229 East 18th St., Manhattan.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

La Zamenhofa Klubo; S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Phila Esp. Soc. J. F. Knowlan, Sec., 45 No. 13th St. Meets 4th Fri., Bingham Hotel, 11th and Market Sts.

Rondeto de Litovo-Polaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

Esperanta stelo de Polujo. Sekr., S. Zysk. Kunvenas mardon vespere inter 8-10 h., 507 N. York Ave. 19

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Esperanto Sec., Academy of Science and Art. James McKirdy, Sec., Box 920. Fridays, 8 P. M.

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Hesperus Esperantists. S-ro B. H. Kerner, Sek., 629 Summit Av., 3d Tuesdays, 8 P.M. 19

Amerika Esperantisto

American Esperantist

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JULY-AUGUST, 1919

No. 5

LA DEK-DUA KONGRESO DE LA ESPERANTISTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO



La Kongresanoj



Hotel Windsor

The Twelfth Annual Congress of the E. A. of N. A. was opened in the beautiful "Oak Room" of the Windsor Hotel on Thursday morning, July 10th. The Akceptado brought together those who had arrived Wednesday evening and Thursday morning for greetings by the Montreal samideanoj. Although called for ten o'clock, the Congress tickets had to be delivered and the expert duties of the Decorating Committee in properly placing the beautiful Congress badges, "amlaboro" of Mr. Marootian of Boston, showing Mount Royal and the city lighted with the green star of hope — to pin these on with a pretty speech to each one, took some time, and as is usual with opening sessions, it was a little late in beginning.

President Payson opened the Congress and presented Mr. C. F. Bardorf, President of the Montreal Group No. 1, by whose cordial invitation we are here. Mr. B. said in part:

"As President of our little Group in Montreal, I have the very agreeable pleasure of welcoming you to our city; our hearts are filled to the brim with the joy of having you with us, and we hope you will leave us with a desire to come back and see us individually. Soon after we organized our group about a year ago, it was said that there was a desire to hold the next Congress in Montreal; we at last decided we would risk it, and today's beginning is the result of that risk taken.

"We feel sure that the holding of a Congress here will give a wonderful impetus to the Esperanto cause in Canada. Every nation and every people are making history, and we feel we are not only making Esperanto history in Canada but Canadian history, as it is the first meeting, either national or international, of Esperantists in Montreal. We have here some of the veteran Esperantists in Canada who will tell you a great deal of the early days of Esperanto in Montreal. Last evening several gentlemen came to me and said, 'We are not Esperantists, but we want to be in touch with what you are doing; therefore we would like to ask the favor that business be conducted in English for the benefit of all.'"

President Payson, in his usual felicitous manner, responded to the greetings.

The first thing that was called to the attention of the Congress by the President was the very sad and sudden death, on June 8, of our beloved Mr. Herbert Harris of Portland, Maine, who was living in Chicago. President Payson spoke of their recent correspondence and their conversations over the telephone in Chicago, which ended with "I will see you in Montreal." A Resolution was then read:

That in the death of our beloved friend and ardent co-worker, Herbert Harris, the Esperanto Association of North America and Esperanto throughout the world has suffered irreparable loss and that we extend to those dear to him our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction, and that this resolution be published

and it was voted that a copy of this be sent to the surviving sister who now lives in Chicago.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Ernest F. Dow, then read his report for the year, showing cash receipts of \$1,944.11 and cash paid out \$2,017.97, and a list of liabilities, which was accepted by vote.

A recess was called at 12 o'clock for pictures to be taken by the newspapers.

After the recess the Secretary read the revised Constitution, for which a Committee had been appointed at the 1918 Congress, consisting of Henry W. Fisher, Chairman, Hon. Wm. H. Gove and Miss E. J. Meriam, and which, in accordance with the existing By-Laws, had been published sixty days in advance in **Amerika Esperantisto**. The text was freely discussed and those Sections which were not quite satisfactory were noted to be taken up as unfinished business at the afternoon session.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell of Boston (chairman) and Miss Cora Butler of New York, who served on the Resolutions Committee last year, were asked by President Payson to serve again; the Chairman to choose a third member. Mr. H. I. Keyes of Uniontown, Pa., was made the third member of this Committee.

Adjourned at 1 P.M.

Afternoon Session:

The session was called for 2 o'clock, but the Kongresanoj were late, which called forth an admonition from the President that the **business** of the Congress should come first. This session was devoted entirely to the consideration of the Constitution and the needs of the Association; various changes were voted to be made, and at last, at the request of the President, the final acceptance of the same was deferred until the next day, as it was thought some further changes might be deemed wise. Adjourned at 4 P. M. for the trip to Lachine Rapids.

One of the interesting events of the day was the following message in the Montreal Daily Star, July 10:

La Esperanto Asocio de Norda Ameriko (E.A.N.A.) havas la privilegion ke ĝia dekdua nacia Kongreso estu en la bela Montreal. Ĝi oferas siajn korajn salutojn kaj bondezirojn al ĉiuj la urbanoj, kaj fervore esperas ke tre baldaŭ ĉiuj el ili fariĝu entuziasmaj Esperantistoj.

—D. O. S. Lowell, por la aga komitato,

Friday Morning:

The Congress was called to order by the President at 10.15, and the consideration of the Constitution was again taken up. It was discussed from every standpoint and amended in accordance with the unanimous vote of those present. Finally, at the request of the President, Mr. Morton of New York, who had prepared the copy of the revised Constitution for the Committee on Revision, made a motion that the Constitution, as now revised, be adopted. This motion was seconded by Mr. Mann of Washington, and the Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Hetzel, a rising vote of thanks was given to the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, and to Mr. Morton for his assistance to this Committee.

Records of the Thursday sessions read and approved.

The reading of telegrams and other greetings followed:

Miss Leach, Gloucester.

Major Yeamans, Alcatraz Island.

C. H. Crossman, Lipton, Sask.

C. S. Taylor, Haverford, Pa.

Greetings from Greenacre by Mrs. Bolles, and from John Barrett, former President (now Spanish-Portuguese Ambassador).

Mrs. Bolles reported the great interest taken in the Congress by the Sun Life Insurance Co., in session in the hotel, "Ignited by the fire of our President," who spoke at their dinner last evening.

Reports called for from the Standing Committees:

Mr. Reich, Examinations. No report.

Mr. Payson, Publications. No report. Announcement of two books put on sale.

Mr. Lee, Propaganda.

Dr. Lowell, Schools.

On motion of Mr. Pellett of Brattleboro, it was voted that it is the sense of this Congress that in the interests of universal education Esperanto be placed in the public schools as soon as possible.

Mr. Lee, Chairman of Propaganda Committee made his report, based on the returns which he had received from his Committee in reply to a circular letter sent out covering the different phases of our propaganda. Mr. Lee invited discussion, which was especially active on the use of textbooks, dictionaries, etc., and the good and bad qualities of each. The subject of copyrights caused heated argument (by vote speeches were limited to five minutes).

Mr. Lee suggested for consideration—

- (1) A standard propaganda handbook in loose leaf formed of flyer reprints from *Amerika Esperantisto*.
- (2) Statistical compilation of facts on Esperanto progress corrected up to date thru questionnaire in A. E.
- (3) A world map, wall size, for affixing of local statistics for Congress display.
- (4) School facts, where, methods, and results.
- (5) A standard Esperantist's set, to include a lesson book, propaganda sheets and directions for further study; sets to sell cheap enough for free use by propagandists,—say 25 cents (others perhaps at \$1 and \$3).
- (6) Annotated bibliography: a list of some twenty good books to be read in sequence.
- (7) Publicity methods: how to get an audience, what to say, and how to say it.
- (8) Commercial activities thru C. C. L. C.
- (9) Propaganda play or plays.
- (10) New lesson book to be published at Esperanto Office as part of set (5).
- (11) Methods of conducting a group.
- (12) Docket.

This means a great deal, in my judgment, both for Esperanto and for other Congresses, as well as between Congresses. So much is suggested, and often seriously discussed, that comes to naught simply for lack of interest or responsibility in caring for it as matter of record. I should like to be asked to recommend a system for gathering in loose ends, so that a matter that needs recognition or action should not go by default—whether motions at meetings, letters to central office or to societies or individuals, or ideas contained in papers that are read, — for instance, my own suggestions regarding "Fifth Saturdays," "At Homes," redeeming backsliders, getting new recruits, etc., ought to find their way to somebody who will decide upon them officially, so that if dropped or if put through I shall be advised of same. This docket should prove acceptable to people who have ideas but are too diffident to express them at a Convention and sometimes even to send them in writing. Such people, however, often speak with much feeling in personal talks.

—G. W. Lee.

It was voted that the Report of Mr. Lee be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee with instructions to distribute the various items of information to local societies.

The Report of the Common Commercial Language Committee, Henry W. Fisher, Chairman, was read by the Secretary, Mr. Morton, of New York, and it was voted that as much as possible of this report be published in **Amerika Esperantisto**.

It was voted, on motion of Mr. Morton, that the Constitution as adopted be printed in A. E. and a reprint be made for general distribution.

Adjourned to 10 A.M. Saturday.

Saturday Morning:

The morning session began by an appreciation by the President of the Propaganda meeting of the evening before. Letters were read from Mrs. E. Owen Flint of Florida and Mr. Ober of Green Acre and Boston. Miss Stoeppler, Secretary of the Greater New York Esperanto Society, read an invitation to hold the Congress of 1920 in New York City.

The President appointed as a Nominating Committee Messrs. Lowell, Silbern timer and Lee.

Dr. Lowell, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, gave its report as follows:

In the assembly of the Twelfth National Congress of the E. A. of N. A. in Montreal, July 9-13, 1919, Be it

Resolved:

1. That the Congress expresses its cordial appreciation of the hospitality of the Montreal Society, which invited it to convene in its beautiful city; that the members are grateful for the unfailing courtesy which has been extended to them during their stay; and that they have been stimulated and delighted by the various excursions and entertainments provided for their recreation.

2. That both the thanks and the congratulations of the Kongresanoj are due to those who so artistically presented the playlet, "**Savita per la Servistino**" (kaj per Esperanto).

3. That the management of the Hotel Windsor has done everything in its power, since our coming, to further the interests of Esperanto, and has been most generous in its concessions to our needs.

4. That the Press of Montreal, both English and French, has been most courteous and accurate in its reports of our various meetings, has sympathized with our aims, and we venture to hope has caught the spirit of our ideals.

5. That the thanks of the Congress are due to the Committee who with such painstaking care have revised our Constitution, and also to their able counsel, Mr. Morton.

6. That we have listened with interest to the Propaganda report of Mr. Lee, replete with scintillations and suggestions; and that we hope that as many of them as are practical may be put into operation before another Congress convenes.

7. That we thoroughly favor the attempt, throughout Esperantistujo, to subsidize **Ligilo**, the Braille journal for the blind; and that

we hope some way may be devised by which the E. A. of N. A. may become responsible for at least one of its editions.

8. That it is for the best interest of Esperanto that, now the war is over, the U. E. A. movement should be revived, and that the good work which began should be continued and enlarged. It is a personal privilege for every Esperantist to be identified with the movement, either as a member or a subscriber.

9. That the regular study of Esperanto should as rapidly as possible, be made a part of the regular course of study in the schools throughout the civilized world.

D. O. S. Lowell, Chairman

Miss Cora Butler

H. I. Keyes

On motion of Mr. Morton, seconded by Mr. Silbern timer, it was voted to adopt the Report of the Resolutions Committee, with thanks.

Mr. Dow, the Secretary, spoke of the 2 years' Guarantee Fund, which will expire on December 31st, 1919. Discussion followed of ways to secure sufficient funds for carrying on the work of the organization; many ways were suggested, and it was the general opinion that the increase in the annual dues would add much to the treasury and yet be no unfair tax and that the membership of the Association would not decrease. After discussion, it was voted to continue for the coming two years, i.e. January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1922, the same system of Guarantee Fund.

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell, for the Nominating Committee reported the following:

For President — Edward S. Payson;

For Vice-President — C. F. Bardorf;

For Secretary — Ernest F. Dow;

For Assistant-Secretary — Miss E. J. Meriam;

For Treasurer — H. I. Keyes;

For Honorary Vice-Presidents —

J. R. Daingerfield, Miss C. L. Butler, Mrs. Randolph Bolles.

It was unanimously voted to accept the report of this Committee and the officers were declared elected by the Secretary casting one vote for the whole slate.

On account of ill health, Mr. H. I. Keyes felt unable to serve as Treasurer, and on his resignation from that office, Mr. B. Pickman Mann of Washington was appointed in his place and Mr. Keyes made an Honorary Vice-President.

The retiring President made one of his inimitable and indescribable speeches in giving counsel to the incoming President and presenting to him the gavel of office.

Adjourned at 12.30.

At the Banquet Saturday evening, were read greetings by telegram from Mrs. I. M. Horn and by cable from the British Esperanto Association.

Kongresanoj**Montreal**

Mr. Tom Allan
 Mr. Charles Bardorf
 Mr. A. P. Beauchemin
 Mrs. Randolph Bolles
 Miss E. Bramson
 Mr. A. Brown
 Mrs. L. V. Cowles
 Mr. Charles Fyfe

Mr. Eugene Gendreau
 Mrs. S. S. Goodstone
 Mr. Alfred Oulette
 Dr. H. D. Phizicky
 Mr. P. L. Pratley
 Mrs. P. L. Pratley
 Mr. Charles Rice
 Miss E. Strachan

Miss Terk, S. B.

New York

Miss Cora Butler
 Mr. Richard Carter
 Mr. J. F. Morton

Mr. J. Silbernik
 Miss L. F. Stoeppler
 Mr. J. O. Wilhelm

Boston, Mass.

Mr. Ernest F. Dow
 Mr. Norman W. Frost
 Miss Jennie Goldings
 Mr. G. W. Lee

Dr. D. O. S. Lowell
 Miss E. J. Meriam
 Mrs. Edw. S. Payson
 Mr. Edw. S. Payson

Philadelphia

Mr. H. W. Hetzel

Mrs. H. W. Hetzel

Uniontown

Mr. H. I. Keyes

Rochester

Dr. J. L. Roseboom

Montpelier, Vt.

Mrs. Nellie Monte Gill

Brattleboro, Vt.

Mr. John C. Pellett

Manchester, N.H.

Miss Daisy Flanders

New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Thomas Baggar

Youngstown, Ohio

Mr. Robert E. Blackstone

Washington, D.C.

Mr. B. Pickman Mann

Contributors to the Congress who were not present

Mr. Charles S. Taylor, Haverford, Penn.
 Mr. J. D. Hailman, Pittsburg, Penn.
 Miss Julia M. Leach, Gloucester, Mass.
 Mr. Richard Mayer, Boston
 Mr. James Rosenfield, Boston
 Mme. A. C. Pote, Boston
 Miss Mattie Wadsworth, Hallowell, Me.
 Mr. and Mrs. Rufus W. Powell, New York City
 Mr. O. B. Coleman, New York City
 Mr. A. J. Hunter, Teulon, Manitoba, Canada
 Dr. J. W. Torbett, Marlin, Tex.
 Major H. W. Yeamans, Alcatraz Island, Calif.
 Miss E. Weems, Baltimore, Md.
 Miss Amy C. Leavitt, Washington, D. C.
 Dr. Tobias Sigel, Detroit, Mich.
 Mr. Lee A. Miller, Detroit, Mich.
 Dr. B. K. Simonek, Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. Stanley Danczak, Chicago, Ill.
 Miss Anne E. Beatty, Cardington, Ohio

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

ARTICLE I—Name.

The name of this Association shall be the Esperanto Association of North America.

ARTICLE II—Objects.

The objects of this Association shall be the furtherance of the study and use of the International Auxiliary language, Esperanto, according to the Fundamento Zamenhofa, and, in particular, the formation of a close union between and among all individuals and organizations studying or using Esperanto.

ARTICLE III—Membership.

Section 1. Any individual interested in Esperanto shall be eligible to membership in this Association.

Section 2. Application for membership may be made directly to the Secretary of this Association or to the Secretary of any organization chartered by this Association. Such application must be accompanied by dues for one year, which shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this Association, if not received by him directly from the applicant. If any member objects to the admission of the applicant, or if the Secretary considers further investigation desirable, the Secretary shall refer the application with all communications and information received by him on the subject, to the Executive Committee, which shall have full power to decide; in all other cases, the Secretary shall issue a membership card at once to the applicant, who shall thereupon be duly enrolled as a member in good standing.

Section 3. Any person paying to the Treasurer the sum of One Hundred (\$100) Dollars shall be enrolled as a Life Member. Life Members shall not be liable to the payment of annual dues.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall have power to issue charters to local clubs and to other organizations of limited territorial jurisdiction for purposes in harmony with the objects of this organization. Such charters shall be legal if signed by the President or Secretary. Any organization applying for a charter must remit to the Secretary with the application the charter fee of one dollar. Such organizations shall possess the rights and privileges hereinafter stated, and shall remain subject to the general laws of this Association. The Executive Committee shall also be empowered to recognize such independent bodies as may be organized for special phases of work in connection with the propagation or use of Esperanto, and to cooperate with such bodies in any ways that may be judged desirable, provided that such bodies shall formally declare themselves affiliated with this Association.

ARTICLE IV—Officers

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a Treasurer. Additional honorary Vice Presidents may be elected at any Congress.

Section 2. The President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer shall perform the duties which customarily appertain to their respective offices. The Vice President shall perform the duties of the President during any temporary disability of the latter, and shall succeed to the Presidency in case of the death, resignation or other permanent disability or disqualification of the President.

Section 3. There shall be an Executive Committee, of three members appointed by the President at each Annual Congress, and of the President as an ex officio fourth, having power to vote only when one or two of

the three appointed members may be absent or not voting. It shall have general charge of the work of this Association, subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the votes and instructions of Congresses held in accordance with this Constitution.

Section 4. Upon written petition of a majority of the members in good standing residing in any territorial division not smaller than a State of the United States or a province of the Dominion of Canada, the Executive Committee may, at its discretion, issue a commission as Councilor of said division to any person named in said petition, or if so requested in such petition itself designate a Councilor and issue a commission to such person. Such commission shall give said Councilor general jurisdiction over the work of propaganda and organization in such district. Any such commission shall run until the next succeeding annual Congress of this Association. It may be renewed for the following year, and so from year to year, or a new commission issued to another person, upon evidence satisfactory to the Executive Committee that the members of said division have agreed to recommend the same person or a successor.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall consult with the Councilor, wherever such officer exists, before deciding on any matter bearing a special relation to his division or to any part of it, except where an immediate decision shall be considered imperative. It shall be the duty of each Councilor to render to every Congress a detailed written report of the state of his division and of the work of the year therein.

ARTICLE V—Committees.

Section 1. There shall be four standing committees of this Association as follows: Finance Committee, Committee on Propaganda, Committee on Publication, each to consist of three members, and Committee on Examinations, to consist of one member.

Section 2. The chairman of each of the standing committees shall be appointed by the Executive Committee at the Annual Congress or within one month thereafter, and shall appoint the other members of such committee, if any, within thirty days, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The committees shall continue to function until the appointment of their successors.

Section 3. Based on the report of the Treasurer the Finance Committee shall make up the Budget for the coming year at the Congress or within thirty days from its close. It shall have authority to receive from time to time full reports from the Treasurer as to the financial condition of this Association, and shall make such recommendations to the Executive Committee with reference to the finances of this Association as it shall deem warranted by the state of the funds.

Section 4. The Committee on Propaganda shall have full charge of all the propaganda work of this Association, subject to the laws of the Association and the authority of the Executive Committee.

Section 5. The Committee on Publication shall have charge of all the publications of this Association; the control of any periodical issued by or under the auspices of this Association; the preparation of suitable Esperanto literature; the supply of literary material for the Committee on Propaganda; in all cases subject to the laws of this Association and the authority of the Executive Committee.

Section 6. The Committee on Examinations shall have, subject to the laws of this Association and the authority of the Executive Committee, full charge of all examinations conducted by this Association, and of the granting of all certificates of proficiency and study.

ARTICLE VI—Dues.

Section 1. In addition to Life Members, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be the grades of dues-paying members named in the succeeding sections of this Article.

Section 2. Regular Members shall pay one dollar a year, and shall be entitled to all rights and privileges, including voting and eligibility to any office in this Association, whether elective or appointive.

Section 3. Contributing Members shall be such as pay three dollars a year. In addition to the rights of regular members, they shall be entitled to receive the official organ of the Association for one year from the date of payment.

The Membership fee shall pay for membership for the current fiscal year, or such part of the same as may remain unexpired at the time of such payment. The fiscal year shall be from October 1st to September 30th inclusive. Membership fees paid after the Annual Congress and before October 1st shall cover the following year's fees.

Section 4. Sustaining Members shall be such as pay ten dollars a year. They shall be entitled to the rights and privileges of regular and contributing members; and their names shall be published in the official organ, unless omitted at their own request.

Section 5. Life Members shall be entitled during life to all the rights and privileges of contributing members.

Section 6. Any person making an unconditional payment of one thousand dollars or more shall be enrolled as a Benefactor. Each Benefactor shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of life members, and shall receive a suitably engrossed certificate, signed by the officers of the Association.

Section 7. Dues may be paid directly to the Secretary of this Association, or to the Secretary of any chartered organization, who shall forward the same to the Secretary of this Association. The Secretary shall issue a receipt-card directly to each member upon receipt of dues from such member.

ARTICLE VII—Meetings and Elections.

Section 1. The annual meeting of this Association shall be known as a Congress. It shall be held within the period from June 20 to September 10, both inclusive. The date and place shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. All officers shall be elected at the annual Congress by majority ballot vote. Every member shall be entitled to be a candidate for any office.

Section 3. Absent members may vote by placing duly prepared and signed proxies in the hands of members who are to be present. No oral designation of proxies shall be accepted. Proxies, to be counted, must be

placed in the hands of the Secretary or other person designated by the Congress before any ballots have been cast in the election. Proxies for the election of officers must contain the names of the various candidates to be voted for on the first ballot; after the first ballot, however, the person holding the proxy may use the same to vote for any person or persons at his own discretion. No member present shall be allowed to fill out any blank proxy in order to increase his own voting strength.

Section 4. Any club or other organization holding a charter from this Association may, in addition to the individual votes of its members, cast proxies in the ratio of one vote to every ten members who are also members in good standing of this Association. Fractions of ten shall not be counted for representation. Persons holding such proxies must present certificates signed by the president and secretary of their respective organizations; and such certificates must specify whether the proxy is general and discretionary, or whether the organization has instructed its representative to vote for any specific person or persons.

Section 5. The members present and represented by proxy at any Congress shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6. Duly chosen and accredited representatives of organizations affiliated with this Association, but not chartered by it, as mentioned in Article III, Section 4, shall be entitled to the privilege of the floor at all Congresses and to all forms of participation in the affairs of the Congress except voting.

ARTICLE VIII—Parliamentary Authority

Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority in all meetings of this Association, except where it conflicts with any special provision of this Constitution or of any By-Laws that may be adopted.

ARTICLE IX—Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any Congress, provided that the proposed amendment has been sent to each member of the Association, or published in the official organ, at least thirty days prior to the opening day of said Congress. Amendments may be proposed by any member by sending the same to the Secretary, who shall transmit them to the editor of the official organ; and it shall be the duty of the editor or said official organ to publish in it all amendments sent him for that purpose in the first issue prepared by him after receiving such amendments. Members may vote by proxy on amendments in the same manner as for officers. The Congress shall have power to revise the wording of amendments duly before it, or to adopt restrictive or limiting words or clauses, but not to add matter new in substance or tending to extend the scope of the amendment.

Under the new constitution the dues for membership in the E. A. N. A. are increased to \$1.00 and \$3.00. This is necessary to cover the depreciation in the value of money, and it is felt that we shall lose few or none of our loyal members thereby. Society treasurers please take note.

NOTICE

To meet current bills, the second call of this year upon the two years' guarantee fund for 1918-19 has been authorized by the Executive Committee and issued from this office.

Esperanto Office, West Newton, Mass., U. S. A.

LA DEKDUA KONGRESO

de Hu I. Keyes

Ankoraŭ unu fojon ni kunvenas,
Kaj kvankam nemultegaj estas ni,
Lojale La Aferon ni subtenas
Kaj arde redediĉas nin al ĝi.

Pri Esperanto, kiam el haoso
Eliĝis ĝi ĉe Zamenhofa voko,
La Sorto diris: Iĝos ĝi koloso —
La tuta mondo estos ĝia loko.

Ĝi havas nun trionon de jarcento;
Jam sole per enhava indo sia,
En ĉiu lando, ĉiu kontinento
Enradikiĝis helpa lingvo nia.

Neniam povos homoj tro honori
La nomon de la Majstro, la fondinto;
Sukcesis li eltrovi kaj esplori
Irejon el la lingva labirinto.

Escepte de espero mankis ĉio
Al tiu reva, pia humilulo —
La Majstro — kies indo kaj genio
Lin levis ĝis la rango de glorulo.

En kiaj cirkonstancoj horo morta
Tro frue je tre multaj jaroj venis
Al lia korpo ne sufiĉe forta
Por koro tia, kian ĝi entenis?

"Jam teni min ne povas mi facile!"
Ekkriis li. Noblulo agonias,
Kunsentaj koroj helpe kaj konsile
Subtenis vin en lasta horo via.

Laboris por utilo kaj la vero
La Majstro dum la provaj jaroj pasis;
Konscia pri sukceso de l'Afero
La vivan mondon fine li forlasis

El lia vivo venu la inspiro! —
Ni iru vojon novan kaj esploran
Ĝis kiam ni per faro kaj per diro
Atingos Esperantan celon gloran!

Two of the delegates had the pleasure of visiting the sugar factory, of which Mr. Bardorf is the superintendent. It was impressive to see the methods of sugar refining, and the development of labor-saving devices, but still more impressive to see the masterly way in which Mr. Bardorf attends to his duties. He has a good word for every one, and none to waste in giving directions. He does not look for trouble, but he has an eye that finds it when trouble is there.

THE COMMON COMMERCIAL LANGUAGE COMMITTEE

Believing that Esperanto activities in this country should be so coordinated as to avoid unnecessary duplication of function, and to help towards a practical cooperation among all agencies connected with the common purpose, the organizers of the Common Commercial Language Committee have chosen for themselves a specific and limited field of work. The Committee desires to affiliate itself as closely as may be with the Esperanto Association of North America, and to seek to strengthen that body by every means within its power. It is with pleasure, therefore, that a brief report of its formation and initiatory activities is offered to this Congress, at the invitation of the President of E. A. N. A.

Our Committee is one of a series of such bodies organized and in process of organization in a number of different countries. The movement started in England, due primarily to the clear vision and tireless energy of Mr. S. R. Marshall. An incomplete list of the countries which have followed suit includes France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Argentina and Finland. Our Committee was neither the first nor the last of these to get under way.

While the methods of operation of these Committees vary to some extent, based on local conditions in the different countries, their common purpose is to engage in a continuous drive to acquaint business men with the practical utility of Esperanto for commercial purposes, and to inaugurate its actual use on a more complete scale than ever before. It is expected that the different Committees will in a short time unite in an international League of Common Commercial Language Committees, and by cooperation increase the efficiency of all.

Our Committee, acting at present for the United States and Canada, has formulated a very simple mode of organization and action. Its Executive Committee, consisting of the three founders, Messrs. Fisher, Powell and Morton, is devoting itself to the details of the work. An Advisory Board, comprised of men well known in both Esperanto and business circles, assists with general counsel and directions. The larger Committee, from which the Advisory Board and Executive Committee are drawn, is composed of all who contribute to the work. It is foreseen that a plan of closer organization may become necessary after the operations of the Committee have been carried further along; but for the present the above method seems calculated to produce a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of red tape.

The Committee began its activities on Feb. 15, 1919. An entire plan had to be worked out, funds raised for making a start, supplies of all kinds secured, and a great variety of preliminary steps taken, before it could be in a position to appeal to business men, and to offer a reasonable certainty of success. Only the most indispensable office supplies were purchased. A general appeal for financial support was sent to the Esperanto public, to which enough responses were secured to warrant making a start; all of which took considerable time. In order to establish foreign connections, to make sure of reliable correspondents in the various centres of the world's activities, and to

obtain preliminary information as to the commercial affairs of different nations with special reference to existing and potential use of Esperanto, a circular letter, accompanied with a somewhat elaborate questionnaire, was drafted and sent out to U. E. A. delegates in about 125 foreign cities. In the present state of slow postal communications, and in view of the many inquiries necessary in order to prepare the documents, it was not to be expected that returns should be very rapid. The letters were sent out about the middle of April; and within a month returns began to come in. Nearly half of the centers have now been heard from; and every mail from abroad brings one or two more responses. In many cases, special offers of help are made, and unexpectedly valuable information is given. Great interest is manifested by our foreign correspondents in the undertaking of the Committee, which is universally applauded. By or before the close of the summer, complete returns will be in our hands, enabling us to meet successfully any requirement dealing with the commercial affairs of any country.

The plan of the Committee is to deal with American business men on a strictly business basis. It has definite services to sell; and it will exact a reasonable fee in each case. It is prepared to act as a business agency, securing by means of Esperanto and of its foreign relations the extension of American trade in different countries. In this way, it aims to become self-supporting within a reasonable space of time. During the summer, it will continue the careful preparation of its facilities; and in the fall, it proposes to start an active campaign among business men by all available means. Such further contributions as may be received for its work will be used to the utmost advantage. It is hoped that within a few months the necessity of appeal for funds will cease, and that this work will prove not only a most effective form of practical propaganda, but will actually pay its own way. Never before has a comprehensive plan for reaching the business world with the Esperanto message, along the line of enlightened self-interest, been undertaken; and the Esperantists who now stand back of this all-important work are likely to see large returns to the advantage of Esperanto and of themselves.

James F. Morton, Jr.,

Sec. Common Commercial Language Committee.

ATENTU, SKOLTOJ

Mr. John H. Fazel, Scout Executive 395, 100 E. 6th St., Topeka, Kan., has been appointed Provisional Agent of the Scout Esperanto League. He represents the league only in the United States. He is anxious to receive names and addresses of all Esperantists throughout Usona who are Boy Scouts or Girl Scouts, as well as the names of all who have some knowledge of, or would like to learn Esperanto. He is prepared to issue memberships to Scouts who would like to become members of the League. He will be glad to arrange correspondence between Scouts of different Nationalities in the Esperanto language.



POST-KONGRESA KARAVANO

de L. F. Stoeppler

It was a small, select party, that, expertly guided, heavily chaperoned and manfully escorted, boarded the good ship "Quebec" late in the afternoon.

Places of interest along the shore, from "Jimmie's Delight" onward were pointed out by our indefatigable guide, councilor and friend.

"Twilight and evening star,
And after that the dark,"—

but not so very dark, for a full moon is always thoughtfully provided for Congress week.

Of course we spoke Esperanto all the time and our Congress badge attracted much attention from the passengers who thought we were the newly elected Sinn Fein cabinet. Inquiries were made and explanations followed in both French and English, and new recruits were thus gathered into the Esperanto army—"pace batalante." At last even the most hilarious and enthusiastic sought their staterooms, one by one, leaving the moonlight to such "spunemuloj" as cared to remain.

We asked our guide to call us at six next morning, but "fruemulo" as ever, he roused us at five to behold the largest cantilever bridge in the world (that, like all Canadian bridges, had once broken down in the middle).

Along the shore, close to the water, we saw the tiny parishes, and the Lower Town, and then in the distance we saw—**The Citadel.**

"Born of the hero hearts who died
In forming **here** an empire's pride,
Oh fortress city backed by streams
Majestic as thy memories great."—Duke of Argyle.

By the elevator to the Upper Town proceeded these pilgrims to Hotel Ste. Ursule in the shadow of Chateau Frontenac. After breakfast the sight-seeing auto took us about the city.

"Where flows the Charles past wharf and docks,
 And Learning from Laval looks down,
 And quiet convents grace the town;
 There swift to meet the battle shock
 Montcalm rushed in, and eddying back
 Red slaughter marked the bridge's track.
 See now the shores with lumber brown
 And girt with happy lands which lack
 No loveliness of summer's crown."

— Duke of Argyle.

Again Esperanto was spoken, inquiries were made, interest awakened. Time and space do not permit description,—old historic spots, churches, etc.

In the late afternoon a storm drove us back to the hotel where the Executive Committee held an important conference, "asistita" by the rest. When good Esperantists get together they find it hard to part so it was late when we separated for the night with plans for a real pilgrimage on the morrow.

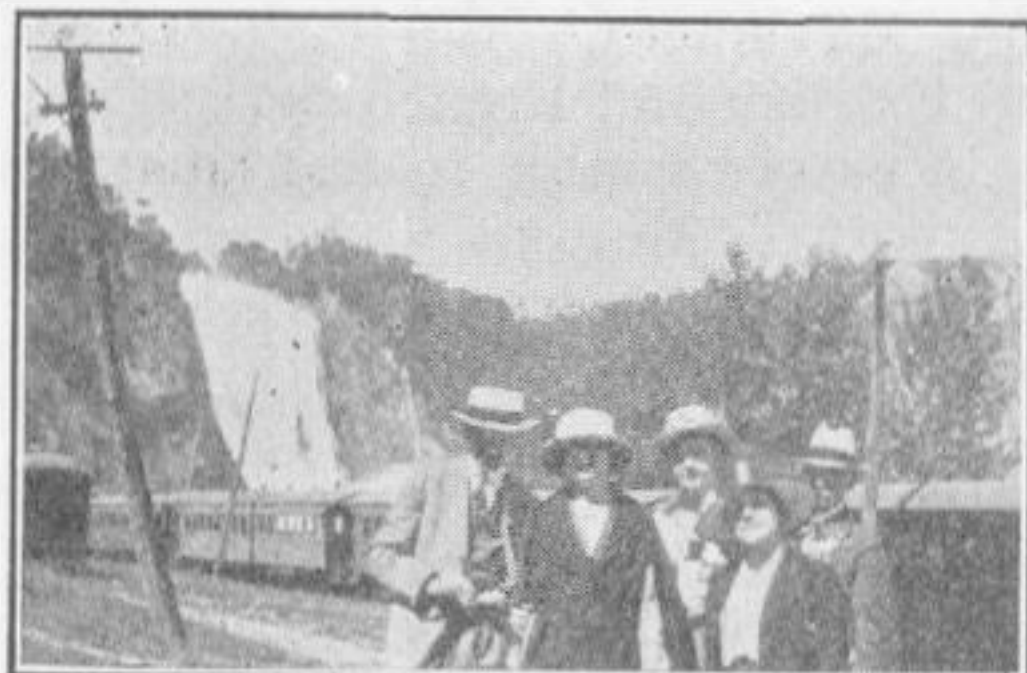
"From all corners of the world they come to . . . this shrine."

— Shakespeare.

Once more the sun shone on a world refreshed and regenerated by the cleansing rain, as with staff (umbrella), scrip and sandals we started forth. One lady who had no sandals hurriedly purchased the same. The towns along the way were named after various saints; one was even called "The Guardian Angel." Ste. Anne de Beaupre has only one street, with many hotels and small shops where one may purchase religious articles. (And did we? Well, rather!) But it has a Basilica that would do credit to a large city, various small chapels, shrines, monasteries and nunneries. Who of us will ever forget the day we spent at Ste. Anne's? From the delicious breakfast served by charming little French Therese to the last lingering farewell look as the train pulled out—it was an experience well worth traveling many miles. The most Protestant was the most Catholic,—she with the longest Puritan ancestry prayed most fervently at every altar and who will say that those Puritan ancestors did not approve the prayers—candles—even the rosaries—as they looked down on us that day? There is something in the atmosphere at Beaupre that makes for real, fervent devotion that cannot be explained. The most silent of the party voiced the sentiment for us all that night, saying: "Well, I guess we have been as near Heaven today as we shall be for quite a while!"

But did we forget or neglect "la sankta afero?" Not we. The guide at the Basilica, Father Bruno, is an Esperantist,—so we were not altogether an unknown species. Even here we gathered in some new recruits ere we left for Montmorency Falls, light hearted, but heavily laden with rosaries, medals, post cards, and addresses of possible gesamideanoj; the hopeful invalid in the wheel chair who asked us to say a prayer for her, the women who kept the little shops, and the cure in his magnificent broadcloth robe.

The beauties of Beupre had left us with few adjectives for Montmorency Falls, but our raw, niggard, material "mirindega," "belega" and a few other sufiksegoj, echoed and re-echoed above the music of the falling waters. One of our number gathered lovely moss and tiny plants from the very heights of the rock to send home for a certain little rockery—Alas! it has never arrived.



Returning to Quebec, we met our friends who had missed us in the morning, had gone to Ste. Anne's and had just missed meeting us all day. We had time for a short walk, a last look down the narrowest street in Quebec, another snapshot in front of the site of Champlain's old "abitation" beside the little church of Notre Dame des Victoires, and for a last sight to retain in memory forever—to stand by the monument and look at the famous keystone "La Chien d'Or" over the entrance to the Post Office and to go back to the days of the Amelie de Repentigny and the beautiful but ambitious Angelique des Meloises; for romance is ever the most fascinating thing in life.

We had just time before boarding the steamer for a Chinese dinner in the "Cafe New York," served by a French waitress, and paid for in both Canadian and United States money. As our party represented at least five nationalities, were we not sufficiently international for an Esperanto Congress?

It was our last evening together as a party. Was it the inspiring events of the day, the glorious sunset, the moon, the glamor which the thought of parting casts over ordinary mortals? Whatever it was, the most circumspect of the party confessed to the much adopted "filineto" that "if he had a peanut he'd share it with her"; another indulging in tender reminiscences of his youth and his first Esperanto Congress, told how he "made dreams to meet Miss Clarence." Only our vow of secrecy prohibits our telling you that tender, tearful tale of "Clarence."

"Who hath not known delight whose feet
Hath passed thy streets, thy terrace way,
From ramparts' sod or bastion grey,
Hath marked thy sealike river greet
The bright and peopled banks which shine
In front of the far mountain line;
Thy glittering roofs below,—the play
Of currents where the ships entwine
Their spars, or laden, pass away?"

PRESS NOTICES (Incomplete)

- July 10: La Patrie (affiche) Pour le triomphe de l'Esperanto.
 La Patrie, Les Esperantistes en Congres a Montreal.
 La Presse (affiche) La Convention des Esperantistes a Montreal.
 La Presse, Esperantistes en Convention.
 Star (editorial), A Growing Movement.
 Says Esperanto help to English and French here.
 Gazette, Accommodations: Visitors unable to find quarters.
 Esperanto an Aid to Export Trade.
 Herald, Esperanto People here in Congress.
- July 11: Gazette, Fifty Esperantists in Congress Here.
 Star, Copyright was hotly discussed.
 Esperanto only Common Language.
 La Patrie, Le Progres Constante de l'Esperanto.
- July 12: Gazette, Removes Barriers of Nationality.
 Gazette, Use Esperanto to Extend Trade.
 Star, Esperanto secured many converts.
 La Presse, Au Congres Esperantist.
 Quebec Chronicle, Extension of American Trade thru Esperanto.
- July 14: Star, Bible Selections in Esperanto.
 La Patrie, Au Congres des Esperantistes.

 JOYS AND SORROWS OF A CONGRESS

Another Congress has come and gone; this time under flags new to the E. A. of N. A., for this year we fared away from the Stars and Stripes to be under the Union Jack. This same country was once New France, and but for the perfidy of the Intendant and his carousing coterie, aping the life of the Court under Louis XV, the fleur de lys would perhaps still be flying over the Citadel in Quebec. To those who for the first time have met in social intercourse the two distinct races of people, each loyal to British rule, it is a strange experience to find that underneath the calm exterior the French-Canadian is in his heart of hearts a Frenchman still; that the romances we have read by noted writers truly depict the peoples as they are to be found today. To be sure, the Frenchman, if laughingly accused of being frothy and only caring for the passing fancy will summon his gallantry and say: "Ah, but I am a French Canadien,—I have all the good qualities of the French and of the English; I shall not forget!" This we found true of all Montreallers.

The complete results of a Congress,—its plans beforehand, its happenings, its post congresses, the new acquaintances which ripen quickly into friendships, — can never be half recorded in print. We can only tell some of the things which were our personal experiences or which we were told about; there must always be much which is left untold, but which will ever remain a sweet memory.

While we were at the memorable Congress in Green Acre last year, the world was rent with war and tumult; to our ears came the steady clang of the hammers upon the great warships; everything hung in the balance. The turn of the tide was beginning in those days, but we were away from it all—among the green fields—and we felt the great peace; our hearts were strengthened and we felt ready again to take up the burden of the world—our part of it. But we wondered what would be the outcome of another year; where should we re-assemble, if at all, and would it be in joy or in sorrow?

This year how different it all was! we could make plans with certainty. And what we said half jokingly to our Montreal friends who were at the Congress last year, "Congress at Montreal next year," became a reality. The ladies who were at Green Acre carried home such enthusiasm that they wanted to enthuse the whole city,—so they called for the ever-ready gentleman from New York to come on and talk about Esperanto (as well as other things). As if **those** ladies needed any help,—why they would break down the Citadel walls when they got started! After a time even the most cool and calculating ones were won over, against their judgment, and a gracious invitation came to hold the Dek-dua in Montreal. The Usono group who were to make the plans began to get ready. Of all years, this one, perhaps, was the most uncertain as to the probable size of the Congress; we were going into new territory, but where there were many Esperantists, new and old; in Western Canada a new association had been organized and many of the leaders we were told would be there. Would not also many from the States who had not taken summer trips for the last few years use this opportunity to combine an excursion and the Congress? So we began to make plans on a large scale. From the Atlantic to the Pacific we asked the local secretaries for railroad rates. We published them, as well as excursion rates on the Great Lakes; — and then we waited for returns.

The President said he was going any way, the Boston group was going, and the Montreal group would be there, we had heard indirectly about others, and we were content, for there had never yet been an E. A. of N. A. Congress which was not a success. We had headquarters at the finest hotel in Montreal, thanks to an eleventh hour decision, and there are people who never send word in advance, but who always come.

The day came to start. It was a beautiful ride on the Central Vermont for the party who left Boston at nine o'clock in the morning of the ninth of July, and some who were tired with the last details of getting ready found it most restful. At Manchester La Reĝino of last year joined us, quite happy to have no dramatic worries; and further on our friends from Vermont were added to the party. Sitting in the dining car what a thrill went through our hearts when we were told that the sheet of water shimmering in the sunset was Lake Champlain! We were almost there; and the level country as we came towards Mount Royal; we **were** there! Getting off the train we looked for stars and banners, but no one seemed to be looking for us. But yes, far up the platform stood two dignified young men, and perched on the hat-band of one of them was a **Green Star**. We swooped down

on them, and fairly took their breath away at our joyous greeting. Finally we arrived at the Hotel where the lobby was packed with those in line to register: considerable delay, but at last some rooms were secured, and we quickly got rid of our baggage, brushed up and went down to find those who were coming from New York and other places.

Oh, but that lobby was crowded, and the rooms were more than at a premium; there were none. It made little difference that they had been engaged weeks in advance, for two or three large Conventions were being held in the City, and that day a thousand Aviators had suddenly landed from the Megantic. What right had ordinary everyday people to expect quarters until the air-heroes were luxuriously housed? Read the papers of the next morning if you think this a fairy tale.

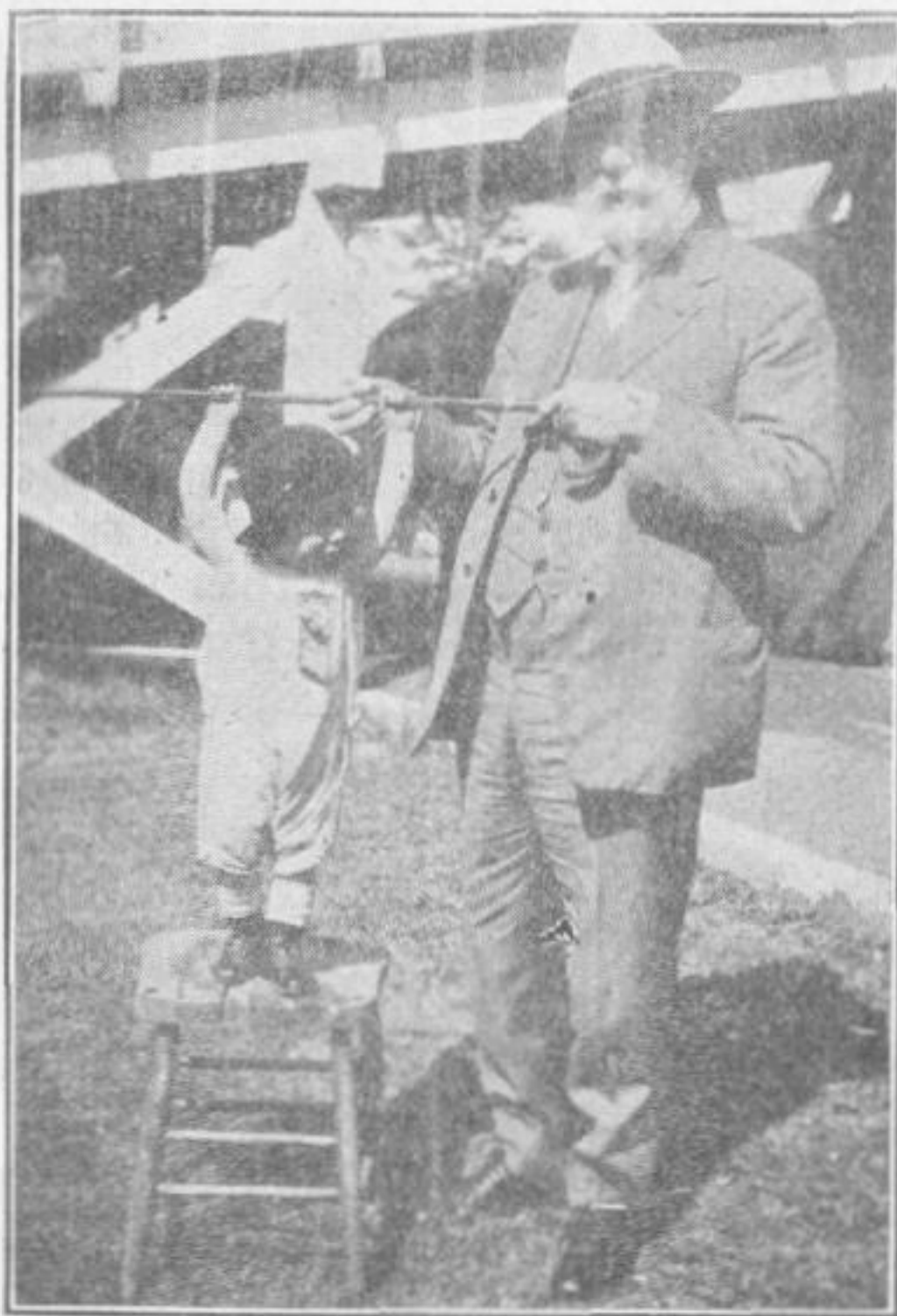
We soon found the genial President of the Montreal Society, and the Treasurer too, together with others, who escorted us to the Tooke Building, where there were introductions and cordial greetings. We soon wandered back to the hotel to greet those who were coming on later trains. And behold! our venerable President in great wrath! Why? Think of the situation: the town full to overflowing with unheralded guests, the hotel clerks and bell hops flying around trying to make rooms where there were none. And in all this tumult, the night clerk—evidently a discriminating person—noting the most distinguished looking couple in the lobby decided that instead of giving them the modest quarters they had reserved, he would do better: he gave them the Banquet Hall, with high backed chairs for those who sit in state! Yet our worthy president preferred that his original request had been complied with. What wonder that the clerk gasped for breath and was speechless! We will draw a curtain over the little oration which was unexpectedly delivered to that same clerk, and simply say that it resulted in a change of quarters satisfactory to everybody, even if the overworked chamber maid didn't get around until nearly two o'clock in the morning to put on the final touches.

Next morning, breakfast over, we were sent to the Oak Room, where the Congress was to be held. What a beautiful place, and how we hustled to get ready for the opening session. There were more new faces and we looked for all those Western Canadians, but they came not.

Not only the Kongresanoj appeared, but the reporters as well; the trite saying that "Nothing succeeds like success" again proved itself true. The conservative Canadian press looked with small favor on the unknown quantity of an Esperanto Congress, until it saw in the notes of "Accommodations at premium in Hotels" that Esperantists also at the Windsor were disappointed. And then we had the best reporters and the best reports, English and French, that the Montreal papers could produce.

One of the joys of the Congress this year was to have our President with us. For a number of years the President has been a man who for various reasons could not attend the Congress. Last year the Nominating Committee thought it wise, for the sake of efficiency to have the officers centred if possible, and Boston was made the centre.

This year we have a President who both adorns and fills the office,—and though he is comparatively young in Esperanto he has had many years of presiding over organizations whose numbers go into the thousands. What wonder that he found it a simple thing to wield the gavel during our small Congress, and even so far unbend his dignity as to walk down the aisle among us, and like a schoolmaster bring the recalcitrant ones out onto the floor, saying, "There, I've got you where I want you now," and then give instructions as to the method to proceed with certain matters!



Estanta kaj Estonta Prezidanto

Another new feature in this Congress were the infanoj: Robert Junior, who was in constant attendance and sometimes assisted in the discussions and made himself quite at home all over the place. Indeed, although he is only eighteen months old, Robert already understands Esperanto, and who knows what an asset he may prove to nia kara lingvo. And the dear little baby girl who had been ill for so long, and though two and a half years old, took her first step one day at the Congress, thereby making her Daddy's heart overflow with joy that his hopes were at last being realized.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday we were taken on our first excursion by Mr. Fyfe to shoot the Lachine Rapids. This was most delightful in a commodious steamer. Our badges attracted much attention, and many a person tried to look uninterested and yet get a better view of what it all meant—those green ribbons; would they find the Harp of Erin, or what was it? The climax came when Dr. Lowell started L'Espero and everyone took out a program to read

the words. More green, more propaganda, and more songs.

We watched the four men at the wheel, laboring manfully to keep us in the straight and narrow path of safety, and so skillful were they that one could hardly believe that we were shooting some of the most treacherous rapids in the world.

When we got back to land the clouds looked threatening, but to walkers there seemed to be time to get home before the shower. Those who were wise took counsel of our leader who thought it would rain very soon; no sooner were we in the car than the rain came in torrents. The power was off—but we rested content, for it was dry for those inside.

Thursday evening a bunch of 47 beautiful roses was presented to Mrs. Payson in honor of their wedding anniversary. (Their honeymoon journey was to Montreal.)

There were luncheon parties galore, led by the various Montreal friends,—Chinese, French, French-Chinese, English and plain Childs' Walton's and Jazzby's. Sometimes the party went all-together and sometimes all-separate! Kongresanoj have a way of getting so interested in recalling former sessions "when we were in Paris, or in Cambridge, or Barcelona, or Geneva," et al., that they fail to notice when a corner is turned and lose the rest of the party; then instead of trying to find the others they calmly drop into a convenient place.

Friday afternoon we were scheduled to **climb** Mount Royal; at least we thought so. The President of the Montreal Society and the Congress Committee had a heart to heart talk about this trip and it was decided that the Kongresanoj in general should take the trolley to the foot of the mountain, while those who did not find it easy to walk should ride in cabs (a cab in Montreal is a nice little one-horse vehicle in which four can ride in comfort with a feeling of elegant leisure). But that same delightfully hospitable man seconded by the equally generous-hearted Treasurer also had a conference; so when the hour to start arrived President Bardorf announced that "carriages will be at the door of the Windsor at three o'clock to take the party up Mount Royal, and in each carriage will be some one of the Montreal Group to note points of interest along the way!" Such a drive as it was, up that winding road, past beautiful estates, with now and then a new view, till we reached the top and came out on the terrace for a view of the City and Laurentian hills. The movie man was there too, and took pictures of the procession as it started down the hill: also the kodakuloj snapped the group. We had been told that Montreal was unspeakably hot in summer, but this afternoon we were in a hurry to get down the mountain, it was so chilly.

Some of us had the good fortune to be invited to Mrs. Henderson's small tea party, and we were told to leave the carriages when we saw people getting out ahead of us and the guide was to wait for the group to gather. But it was a winding way and the plan failed to work perfectly, the guide was in a hurry for the tea and cakes which he had sampled before! However, with the help of the good-natured clerk in a store, after various inquiries, the Marlborough Apartments were located by all. Such a delightful hour (and the opportunity to meet more interesting people who were also bidden to come); every

nook and corner of the apartment was a little group busily chatting, as people will talk over a cup of tea. The time to leave came all too soon, but the day was not yet over and we must be ready for the Propaganda meeting in the evening, which promised much. Nor was propaganda forgotten here, for those not Esperantists wanted to know all about it.



La Rozĝardeno

On Saturday, Mrs. Taylor, who had made friends with some of the Samideanoj at Green Acre last year, entertained Kongresanoj in the rose garden, while the host, in true English fashion, did the honors to the gentlemen in the dining room.

Again we met new faces, friends invited by our hostess; among them was a descendant of the famous Adams family, even here so far from the Bay State. More pictures were taken, and the time came to leave to get ready for the next function. Our regret was that our charming hostess refused to be poetic while being domestic. This was one of the never-to-be-forgotten afternoons and some who remained in the city longer enjoyed other visits to this same delightful home and the forming of a friendship to be treasured forever.

Although the Congress officially ended with the Diservo on Sunday, our friends were still planning to fill the remaining time, and led by Messrs. Fyfe and Bardorf we started for Dominion Park, quite a ride in the suburbs. The view from here was interesting and a bohemian lunch was enjoyed as we sat at the rustic tables and watched the crowds gather for the afternoon. Some of us even were so pleased with the surroundings that we remained to hear the band concert led by the noted Vessella, while others returned early to the city to fill another engagement for the afternoon with our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bolles. We must not omit to chronicle the Sunday night supper in the French quarter arranged by our devoted guide Mr. Beauchemin, who saw that everything was done to make it a repast fit for a king. We wish everyone had been there, it is useless to attempt to describe the atmosphere of the place or the delicious food that was served to us.

"Close up," says Chefred. We are glad we went to Montreal; we are sorry for those who were not there. There's another Congress coming next year: get ready!

Iphigenia.

CONTRASTS OF A HALF-CENTURY

Little did I think on July 10th, 1872, that on July 10, 1919, I would be attending an Esperanto Congress in Montreal. Music was then the one medium of world harmony. During the week previous to that July 10th, I was in charge of the press headquarters at the Gilmore Peace Jubilee, at that time the greatest musical event in the history of the United States, if not in the world. It was given in celebration of the close of the Civil War, under the direction of P. S. Gilmore. Members of the Press were in attendance from nearly every country; it was my duty to care for them, see that their despatches were wired and the like. At this musical festival Mme. Rudersdorff, mother of the late Richard Mansfield, made her first appearance in this country, as did Mme Arabella Goddard, England's famous pianist. It was also the only appearance of the band, La Garde Republique, from Paris. Strauss, too, was here to personally conduct his well known waltz, "The Blue Danube."

The great event of my life caused me to visit Montreal on the tenth of July, 1872, and there at the old and famous hotel, St. Laurene Hall, I made my home during several days, sightseeing and thoroughly enjoying the hospitality of Canada. At that time St. James Street was the retail street and the dispenser of fashions, the shops being greatly benefitted by the purchases made by visitors from the United States.

What a change when, in 1919, I as a disciple of Esperanto again visited Montreal. What a growth! What improvements! Departed is the St. Laurene Hall, and also its beloved owner, the lamented Mr. Hogan. From St. James St. are gone the retail shops with their entrancing windows gay with many colors, and the street is given over to banks and the larger affairs of business life; St. Catherine St. becoming the great avenue of retail trade and the promenade of society. New and imposing hotels, vast in every meaning yet overflowing because of the usual influx of visitors from the land of the Stars and Stripes and, just now, because of the return of many of the brave Canadian Boys from the war.

All this was to me a great experience, and I rejoiced to see the progress on every side. One incident, however, greatly impressed me. I had occasion to make a business call. On arriving at the place of business I was told that the gentleman whom I wished to see did not speak English and that it would be necessary to call an interpreter: this was done and our affairs arranged. I then called my friend's attention to Esperanto and explained its importance to the business world, and told of the experience of the Chambers of Commerce of the World when meeting in Boston; the confusion that arose owing to the very many different languages spoken, and not understood, at this important meeting,—all of which could have been overcome by even a limited knowledge of the language Esperanto. *Ni esperu ke mia amiko konvertiĝis.*

I regard our meeting in Montreal as a most important event. Old Esperantists came to life, new converts were enrolled, and there was every evidence of real interest. A great amount of business was trans-

acted, our outings were a source of recreation and delight, and our Sunday service a fitting finale. For all I am truly thankful. Dio benu la bonulojn de Montreal.

Edward S. Payson

AT IT AGAIN!

Elĉerpoj el letero anonima—pro ĝia Esperantaĉo ni povas diveni la kulpulon, evidente la saman plumon kiu antaŭ unu jaro krimfaris la Alvokon al Verd Akro, nian oficejknabon, kiu tamen ĝis nun tute ne konfesis, kaj tial opinias eviti punon.

La popolo de Montrealo, ni devas diri, ne estas ĉiuj aŭ francoj aŭ angloj; ankaŭ ĉi tie loĝadas multaj hutmonuloj kaj ni eĉ renkontis kelkajn smeraldinsulanojn kies vizaĝoj entuziasmiĝis vidante verdan standardon kaj kiuj senhezite unuigintaj kun niaj ekspedicioj provegis ŝajne kompreni nian novan Gajlikon. Ankaŭ ni preterpasis la vilaĝon de la Indianoj, Ĉĝigĉntik (?), dum nia boatrajdo.

En tiu ĉi "Trip to Lachine Rapids and Return" certe la plej grava vorto estas la lasta; se la Aranga Komitato ne enmetus tiun vorton en la programon eble ni ankoraŭ tie restus. Kiam la danĝero estis plej grava ni kantis "La Espero" kaj tiamaniere preparis nin por la plej malbona. Tamen la boato revenis sendifekta.

Ofte dum la Kongreso aperis la neevitebla "mugisto" kiu ordonis grafilo. Ne nur la viktimoj de multaj humilaj kodakoj kiuj nin snapis, dufoje ni pozis por la movifilmo. Mokemulo kiu pupuas la movadon, nur pensu. Post ne longe tra la tuta mondo oni povas irante al teatro vidi la antikojn de Ĉarley Ĉaplin—kaj la Esperantistoj. Iru al via moviteatristoj, demandu se ili montros la filmon, se ne, petegu ke ili montru ĝin, tial vi vidos la famajn Ĝis-Montrealanojn. Kiam ni estos reveninte Nov-Jorken, mi intencas sugestii al certa muviisto ke li enmetu Esperantan reklamon en ia speciala Kanada gazeto.

En la ĉiutagaj ĵurnaloj, kaj la franca kaj la angla, de la "Dulingva Urbo"—de nun tri-lingva — ĉiutage oni vidis plenajn kaj favorajn raportojn, kaj kliŝaĵon ankaŭ. Ĉu vi ne bedaŭras ke vi ne alvenis?

Priparolanta la hejmurbon, mi amas mian Coney Insulo — ke ni permesu ke nia beleca kaj indeca mieno estu kaptita per lia foto—sed ho, vi Dominion Park! La vulpa S-ro Fajf scias kio konvenas al la sekŝtatanoj. Sojfmortigilo kaj sandviĉo (verŝajne ĉi tiun sandviĉon kiun mi ricevis, mi havis antaŭ du semajnoj en Nov-Jorko; unufoje spertinta, mi sekrete kaŝis la mian sub la tablo por estontoj gastoj). Sojfmortigiluloj en la manoj, ni ekstaris tostante niajn feliĉajn stelojn kaj nian kondukanton kaj malsekigis niajn fajfilojn. Ho—vi Dominion Park!—Ho ve! Ne nur sur batalkampo oni renkontas la morton. Kompatu nin. Estis dimanĉo; oni nin fortrenis.

Troviĝis en Montrealo Monero kiu tre komplezas al la Ŝercemaj Nov-Jorkanoj la Silbernikelo. Kial mi elspezis la lastan mian mi baldaŭ revenos Usonen sed neniam mi forgesos tien ĉi la belan vojon, nek la gastemegan bardon de

Montreal!

SENDORMEMULO

Ĉar ĉe la Dek-unua Kongreso mi perdis tiom da dormo mi firme intencis ne ĉeesti la Dekduan, kaj kiam alproksimiĝis la tempo mi forkuris al mia kampara farmbieno, evitis la tagjurnalojn, kaj vagis dum la tuta tago en la arbaro, tute ne pensante pri Kongreso.

Post du tagoj tiel solecaj, subite aperis bubo portanta telegramon kiu venis el la redaktoro de Amerika Esperantisto, kaj tiu fripono kvankam li solene ĵuris ke li tute ne ĝenos min pri la kongreso, estis sendinta al mi la jenan telegramon:

Montrealo, la 9a julio, 1919.

Mi estos tiel okupata dum la kongreso ke mi tute ne povos verki kongresrakonton. Ĉar vi estas la plej sperta Esperantisto en la mondo mi petegas ke vi venu kaj priskribu ĝin. Rapidu, mi petas. Helpon.

La Redaktoro.

Unue mi koleriĝis. Poste mi relegis la telegramon kaj pro la delikata komplimento mi ne povis rifuzi. De longe mi mem scias ke mi estas la plej sperta Esperantisto en kaptiveco, sed neniam mi suspektis ke iu ajn alia scias tion. Certe neniu antaŭe diris ĝin al mi.

Mi tuj enpakis kelkajn necesajojn kaj rapidis al la stacidomo, aĉetis bileton, kaj postulis malsupran dormlokon en la tiel nomita "dormvagono"—kia nomo!—mi ne scias ĉu rigardi ĝin kiel komedion aŭ tragedion. La afabla biletvendisto informis min ke mi povos ricevi dormlokon sub la tegmento—aŭ—sub la planko. Mi elektis la unuan.

Enirinte en la vagonon, mi sidiĝis, kaj komencis legi kelkajn romanojn en la "Saturday Evening Post" de la konata verkisto Irvin Cobb. Tuj mi ekridis, ridegis, ridaĉis, ĝis venis al mi nigrulo, kiu metis la fingrojn sur la lipojn kaj parolis jene: Bonvole silentu ĉar vi maltrankviligos la "sleepers" kaj la vagonaro estos en danĝero de detruo. Mi silentis, kaj iris al la fumejo por pripensi la aferon. Baldaŭ mi dormemiĝis, kaj suprenrampis ĝis la tegmento por dormi. La Akrobato de Nia Sinjorino ne povas superi miajn akrobataĵojn dum mi demetis la vestaron—kiu povas demeti la vestaron en supra lito ĉe dormvagono devis esti tre lerta akrobato. Post mi sukcesis eltiri mian piedon el mia horloĝpoŝo, mi tiris sur min la litkovrilojn kaj malfermis la okulojn por dormi. Ĉu mi dormis? Ne rimarkeble. La fervojo estas la "Central Vermont," kaj la vagonaro rapidis po kvardek mejloj ĉiuhore—dek mejlojn antaŭen kaj tridek mejlojn suprenmalsupren.

Post multaj horoj de agonio mi ĵus estis ekdorminta, kaj songinta ke mi aniĝis je la militŝipanaro kaj dormas en svinglito dum terura urugano, kiam basvoĉo diris en mian orelon—vekiĝu, vi nun eniras en Kanadon, kaj vi devas respondi al kelkaj demandoj—jene:—Kiu vi estas? De kie vi venas? Kien vi iras? Kial? Ĉu vi estas freneza? Kial ne? Vi diras ke vi iras al Esperanta kongreso? Jes? Sed vi ĵus diris ke vi ne estas freneza! Do, kiamaniere vi povas iri al Esperanta kongreso? Zorgu, aŭ mi ne permesos al vi eniri en Kanadon. Nu, ĉu vi estas, aŭ ne estas freneza?—Tute konfuzita pro la subita vekigo, mi respondis:—Ĉu vi volas ke mi estu freneza aŭ ne freneza? Mi volas ŝatigi vin. Sed se vi demandas al mi multajn tiajn demandojn mi nepre estos freneza.—Bone. Ĉu via geavoj ankoraŭ vivas? Kial? Kiom da mejloj estas inter la mondo kaj la luno?—Ĉar

mi ne aĉetis bileton lunen mi ne povis respondi.—Nu, mi estas iom suspektema pri vi, sed—iru, sed—gardu viajn agojn dum vi estas en Kanado, ĉar mi avertos la Montrealajn policianojn pri vi.

Mi ĵus estis denove ekdorminta, kiam alia oficisto vekis min, kaj laŭtvoĉe ordonis: Malfermu viajn pakajojn, por ke mi serĉu imposteblaĵojn. Dormeme mi malŝlosis miajn pakajojn kaj li manpalpis mian freŝan kolumon kaj mian razilon, kaj ĵus estis forturnonta kiam li trovis mian esperantan legolibron. Ha! Bolŝevika literaturo! Hm, Hm. Vi estas fripono. Mi raportos pri vi al la policianoj. Mi zorge klarigis al li pri Esperanto, kaj post mia duonhora klarigo li metis la montra fingron sur lian okulon, kaj demandis,—Ĉu vi vidas ion verdan tie? Mi tenas mian opinion pri vi. Gardu vin.

Jam estis tempo por leviĝi, do sen dormo mi denove akrobatigis kaj post preskaŭ rompi al mi la brakojn kaj krurojn mi sukcesis surmeti mian vestaron, kaj malsupreniris el mia surtegmenta dormloko ĵus kiam la vagonaro trapasas la longan ponton super la rivero St. Lawrence, kaj post kelkaj minutoj sin trovis ĉe la stacidomo en Montreal.

Grimpinte la monteton mi venis ĉe la hotelo—grandega luksa konstruaĵo kun rondsupra turo, kaj enirinte, mi alproksimiĝis al la komizo kaj postulis ĉambron. Li malhumile rigardis min, kaj respondis: Tio ne povas esti; la domo estas plena. Eble post semajno ni povos doni al vi ĉambron. Dume vi povos dormi en la parko antaŭ la hotelo, kaj ni postulos de vi nur duonprezon. Ĵus tiam mi ekrigardis bonan amikon, kongresano, kiu diris:—mi havas bonan ĉambron, kaj vi povos ĝui ĝin kun mi se vi volas. Tiu bonegulo savis al mi la vivon.

Pri la kunvenoj mi ne verkas, aliaj priskribu ilin.

Je la kvara horo ptm. ni foriris por “pafi la Rapidojn.” Ni iris al stacidomo kaj eniris vagonon, kaj mi tuj demandis kiamaniere oni povas iri sur la rivero en vagono. Neniu povis aŭ volis klarigi la aferon al mi, kaj mi maltrankvile ekiris kune kun la aliaj. Post duonhora veturo ni eliris el la vagono kaj suriris vaporŝipon—kaj mi pli libere spiris. La veturo sur la majesta St. Lawrence estas unu el la plej belaj en la mondo, kaj mi ĵus komencis ĝui ĝin, kiam denove aperis kaŭzo por ĝenado—rekte antaŭ ni troviĝis grandega ponto, tiel proksima al la akvo ke ŝajnis ke eĉ remboato ne povas pasi sub ĝi. Mi rigardis la fumtubojn de la ŝipo kaj miregis. Fine, mi levis la ŝultrojn pensante:—Iŝ ka bibble, ne estas mia la ponto. Je mia surprizo kiam ni alproksimiĝis la ponto leviĝis ĝis kiam ni pasis sub ĝi estis sufiĉe da spaco kaj plu. Mi kaj aliaj sentis nin tiel feliĉaj pro la afero ke ni ekkantis La Esperon, t.e. mi kaj ĉiuj aliaj bonaj kantistoj kantis ĝin—la nekantistoj saĝe silentis. La neEsperantistoj sur la ŝipo rigardis miregite je tia sperta kantado. Tuj ni alproksimiĝis al la rapidoj nomitaj Lachine (elparolu **Laŝin**), kaj dum nia progreso eksonis ek-krioj de teruro de la malkuraĝaj—kompreneble ne Esperantistoj.

Post duonhora ni atingis la dokon kaj ekiris reire al la hotelo. Survoje subite venis terura pluvo kun fulmotondro, kaj ni devis sidi en tramvagono dum duonhora, sed mi ne povis dormeti pro la tondro. Kelkaj preferis resti en pordego de butikoj dum la afero,—sed pri kio okazis tie—ne demandu min.



Sur Lachine



Gallopig past McGill

La sekvantan posttagmezon, ni ĉiuj supreniris en strangajn kaleŝojn por per ĉevalpovo suprengrimpi Mount Royal (La Reĝa Monto) kiu troviĝas en la mezo de la urbo Montreal. Ŝajnas al mi nesaga ideo meti monton en la mezo de urbo, ĉar ĝi estas inter du partoj de la urbo kaj por iri de unu al la alia parto estas necese aŭ superiri aŭ ĉirkaŭiri la monton, ĉar ĝi ne estas trairebla. Se mi estus lokiginta la monton, mi estus metinta ĝin ekster la urbo; sed oni faras tiajn aferojn malsame en Kanado. Sed ni revenu al nia ŝafaĵo. La kaleŝoj supre diritaj estas strangaj aferoj—kvar personoj sidas en ĉiu, du dors-antaŭen en la antaŭa sidejo kaj du vizaĝ-antaŭen en la malantaŭa sidejo, dum la veturigisto havas sian propran benkon antaŭ la antaŭa sidejo kaj post la antaŭsidejuloj, kaj antaŭ la tuta afero troviĝas la motoro—ĉevalaĉo kiu aspektas kvazaŭ li ne povas stari senhelpe, sed de la plej mirinda forteco, same kiel la motoro de "Ford" ĉar li tuj fortrotis tirante la aferon laŭ la kruta deklivo ĝis la supro de la alta monto je rapidaj paŝoj.

En ĉiun kaleŝon oni metis unu Montrealanon kiu klarigis al la ne-Montrealanoj la vidaĵojn survoje. Alveninte ĉe la supro ni trovis atendantaj nin movbildajn fotografistojn kiuj fotografis nin sur la teraso post la kutima peto—aspektu feliĉaj, se plaĉas al vi.

Kiel ĉiam ĉe Esperanta kongreso kelkaj anoj de la anaro perdiĝis kaj kiam venis la tempo por reveni al la hotelo, jen, kie estas miaj du kunulinoj? Ili vidiĝis nenie. Oni serĉadis alvokante "Ho E—! Ho D—!" Serĉado ne efikis, kaj fine kun larmoj en la okuloj ni foriris por porti la malgajan novaĵon pri la du belaj fraŭlinoj "perditaj sur la monto." Vizioj de la korvoj kovrantaj iliajn malvarmajn korpojn per folioj prezentis sin antaŭ niaj imagoj.

Reveninte al la hotelo oni povas konstati nian surprizon trovante ilin komforte sidantaj en seĝoj kaj atendantaj nin. Ili ĵuris ke ili piedmarŝis sed pri tio mi havas mian propran opinion—strangaj aferoj okazas ĉe Montreal.

Kial ĉe ĉiuj Esperantaj kongresoj, troviĝis ĉe ni aro da amatoraj fotografistoj, kaj ĉiuhore ni aŭdis la ordonon: Staru senmove—mi volas fotografi vin. Sed nun ankaŭ venis alia aro — fotografistoj de la tagjurnaloj, kiuj fotografis nin grupe kaj malgrupe, vizaĝe, dorse kaj flanke. La sekvantan matenon la fotoĝrafoj aperis en la ĵurnalfotoĝrafo—jen mi ellasis ekkrion de teruro. Mi kuris al spegulo por ekscii ĉu estas vera la afero montrata en la fotoĝrafoj. Kelkfoje mi kvazaŭ perdis mian kapon sed neniam mi supozis ke tiu evidentigis en foto-

grafoj. Post rigardo en la spegulo, mia spiro revenis, kaj mi trankviliĝis, ĉar mi povis vidi ke mia kapo ankoraŭ havas sian ĝustan lokon super miaj ŝultroj, spite de la fotografaĵo, kiu montris ke ĝi mankas. Kun sango en miaj okuloj mi rapidis al la ĵurnala oficejo, kaj postulis intervjuon kun la fotografisto. Li venis, frotante la manojn, kaj mi eltrovis ke li estas Kanad-Franco kiu ne parolas angle aŭ Esperante, kvankam li havas tiom da anglaj vortoj kiom mi havas francajn—ĉirkaŭ ses.

Post multe da parolado kaj mangestoj ni vokis interpretiston, kaj la jena interparolado sekvis:

Mi—Kial en via fotografaĵo mia kapo mankas?

La Fotografisto—Nu, sinjoro, vi s-s-cias, vi k-komprenas, ke por fotografi kelkajn substancojn, ekzemple, oston, estas necesa la X-radioj, kaj bedaŭrinde, nia aparato ne estas tiel ekipita, do, nu, vi k-k-komprenas, sendube, kial via kapo ne montriĝas en la fotografaĵo.

Mi—Ho, jes, sinjoro, via pardonpeto estas tute satiga al mi, kaj mi bedaŭras esti ĝeninta vin.

Unu posttagmezon kelkaj el la plej seriozaj el la kongresanoj—kompreneble mi inter ili—ricevis inviton viziti hejmon de geamikoj de unu el niaj anoj. Trame ni ekiris kaj post duonhora vagado alvenis ĉe Outremont (Pretermonto) ĉarmiga antaŭurbo de Montreal. La gemastroj tre afable akceptis nin, kaj post babilado ni trovis nin en bela florgardeno, kie ni ŝercis, ridadis, k.t.p. Ne—**Ne**—**NE**—mi devas diri ke ni solene diskutis la plej gravajn aferojn. Poste oni alportis tre allogajn refreŝaĵojn—kaj manĝaĵojn kaj trinkaĵojn. Aflanke mi devas diri ke Kanado ne estas tiel seka lando kiel Usono de la unua de julio, kaj post kelkaj eksperimentoj je stranga trinkaĵo kiu—oni diris al mi—venis el Skotlando, mi sentis tiel strange ke mi devis sidiĝi. Sendube pro malfortiĝo per la bedaŭrinda sekeco en Usono, la spirito forflugis el mi en antaŭan vivon mian.

Ŝajnis ke mi sidis sur atola sablo apud la maro; belaj nigrokulegulinuoj ventumadas min kun la bondodoroj de rozoj kaj floroj multegaj; dolĉaj gajaj voĉoj kaj brilegaj birdetoj pepadis vortojn en lingvo nekonata. Mi decidis ke tio estas ĉielo kaj ke mi estas tien veninta por lernigi Esperanton al la anĝeloj. Mi ĵus ekkomencis kiam voĉo abrupta ĝenis kaj malaperigis la vizion—Ho, venu, ni foriras.—Mi ion respondis, tiam iu kaptis mian brakon.

Pri la reveno Montrealon mi tute ne memoras sed oni diris al mi ke ni revenis per tramo.

Nun mi sidas en vagono skribanta kaj rigardanta tra la fenestro la ondantajn montetojn. Vane dum la nokto mi provis dormi. Malgraŭ la fotografisto mi certe havas kapon, tion atestas akra kapdoloro. Nun Venas, tamen, refreŝigaj ventoj kun laodoro de la maro kaj mi estas trankvila.

Ĉar mi forlasas mian farmbienon sen zorganto dum tiom da tagoj estas necese ke mi rapidu hejmen por nutri la porkojn kaj la kokinojn, sekve mi ne povis resti por la postkongresaj vagadoj ĝis Kvebek, k.t.p. Mi esperas ke pri tiuj ĝojvojaĝoj oni gluigas sin je faktoj same kial mi, se ne — ne kulpigu min. Mi rakonto estas tute vera kaj kredinda.

M. Ontrumin.

EL LA PAROLADO ĈE LA VESPERA MANĜADO KONGRESA

De A. P. Beauchemin

Por mi, la unua kaj la pli malnova esperantisto en Montrealo, la pioniro de la movado en Kanado, tiu-ĉi tago estas unu el la plej belaj de mia vivo.

Kun kelkaj amikoj mi komencis, antaŭ preskaŭ du-dek jaroj, la propagandon de Esperanto. Dum kelkaj jaroj ni kune laboris kaj laboradis fervore, entuziasme, kaj, mi povas prave diri, kun sufiĉe da sukceso.

Bedaŭrinde, pro diversaj kaŭzoj nia intereso en la esperanta demando malpliigis.

Tamen, miaj sentoj estis ĉiam samaj, kaj mia koro doloris pri la ideo ke, eble, la movado al kiu mi jam estis doninta tiom da zorgo baldaŭ mortigos. Dum tiuj malĝojaj jaroj, nur unu luma radio briladis en nia neklara ĉielo Montreala: la prezidanto de nia loka societo,—Sinjoro Bardorf, por elparoli lian amikindan nomon,—ne perdis kuraĝon kaj senĉese klopodis kaj laboradis por disvastigi la karan ideon kaj restigi la flagon je la masto. Mi do deziras, en tiu-ĉi granda okazo, proklami lian sindonemecon, kuraĝon kaj neŝanceligeblan kredon.

Tiu-ĉi tago estas por mi tre feliĉiga, tial ke ĝi revarmigas malnovajn sentojn, revivigas karan revon kaj estintecon; plie, mi kredas ke via alveno en nia urbo efektigos en la spiritoj de multe da niaj urbanoj, profundan kaj daŭreman impreson. Efektive, la ĉeestanteco tie-ĉi de fremdaj eminentuloj, kiuj sin faris apostoloj de Esperanto, pli faros en tri tagoj por konvinki la popolamason pri la demando Esperanta, ol faris nia predikado dum dek jaroj. Memoru vi, neniue estas profeto en sia lando!

Esperanto estas granda ideo; ĝi estas unu el la plej grandaj progresoj iam faritaj en la homa societo; ĝi devis nature, necese, nepre pasadi tra la eksperimento de la suferado kaj ricevi la ridaĉojn de la malsaĝuloj, la malamon de tiuj kiuj eltiras profiton de la konfuzo de la lingvoj kaj kiuj superregas la popolojn per la dividoj kaj la malkonsentoj kiujn tio naskigas inter ili.

Mi antaŭvidas por tiu ideo, tamen en proksima estonteco, definitivan kaj plenan sukceson. La cirkonstancoj de la lastaj jaroj, kaj la progresoj realigitaj en la transportiloj kaj interkomunikiloj, kiuj disvolviĝas nune antaŭ nia okuloj kun tiom granda rapideco, igas lingvon internacian pli necesa ol iam ĝi estis.

Esperanto elmontras ĉiutage pli kaj pli siajn kvalitojn, sian valoron kaj sian perfektan eblecon por plenumi tiun grandan rolon.

Aliparte aŭtoritato internacia ĵus estas kreita kiu povus, per la nura ago de ĝia volo, devigi la civilizitan mondon akcepti komunan lingvon. Ĉu ni ne povas esperi ke la Ligo de la Nacioj, komprenante ke la plej bona maniero por forigi la malkonsentojn ĉe la nacioj estas al ili doni interkomprenilon, baldaŭ proklamos la akcepton de Esperanto kaj ĝian instruadon en la lernejoj de ĉiuj landoj?

Se tio okazus, malmulte da jaroj poste, Esperanto estus komprenata kaj parolata de ĉiuj homoj, kaj la Babela Turo estus por ĉiam disbatita!

Se, kiel mi esperas, mi vivos sufiĉe longe por tion vidi, tiam mi mortigos kontenta.



Jimmie's Delight

—Kaj kelkaj ŝanceligas je la pord'
Celante ĉiel', ne volis iri for—

After the Sunday morning service, Mr. Fyfe kindly acted as our guide thru the French quarter, with its charming outside iron staircases and verandas to Dominion Park. Here young and old congregate of a summer Sunday afternoon to forget the heat and worries take in the thrills and shows and hear the music. Very likely now that seven persons have lost their lives in the roller coaster the thrills will be less dangerous. Let us hope that those great elms along the river bank, which took no part in the entrancing gamble with death, are still uninjured. There are recreations for all at Dominion Park. The epicure may stuff in hot dogs, popcorn, and pop; the inquisitive may investigate a dozen tempting mystery houses; if you like that sort of thing, there are wiggle dances and girl shows. The kids cluster around the merry-go-round and a dozen other things to make the eyes grow big as saucers and the mouth to water. For the sedate, such as we Esperantists, of course, there is a seat on the veranda overlooking the majestic, slow flowing river and waiting peacefully—or wrathfully, as the case may be—till the yet slower waiter brings us beer and sandwiches (no pretzels, pretzels are taboo).

But some call us away from these fleshpots of Egypt to the gate of another garden sweeter far. We speed along thru the crowded blocks of the French quarter, a bank at every crossing, and a saloon at every other one. "Religieux" are seen about us in all sorts of costumes, notably one in a thick brown habit girt with a rope and sandalled of foot. Back we ride to English town and climb a bit to the Bolles home, where Bahai services are to be held. The furniture is all in summer drapery, but a hearty greeting from our hosts puts us at our ease. The service is very simple; each in turn the circle round reads some short paragraph of sacred writings; a few brief talks explaining the Bahai teaching and a tablet (letter) or two. Brothers in arms are the Bahai in a special sense, for the universal language is a specific article of their religion. Then after a bite of cake and coffee we separate, some for their trains and others to stay for the Post Kongreso.

SOCIALISTOJ

La konata socialista organo en Esperanto, 'Internacia Socia Revuo,' kiel eble plej baldaŭ reaperos. Ĉiuj Esperantistoj en Usono kiuj volas subteni tiun organon, sendu sian abonon (\$1 por duonjaro, \$2 por jaro) al W. Nutters, Ostadestraat 94, Amsterdam, Holland.

LA MONTREALA KONGRESO

de la E. A. N. A.

La dekdua kongreso malfermiĝis Julio 10 ĉe la belega Windsor Hotelo, Dominion Square, Montreal, Kanado. Malgraŭ la fakto ke multaj Montrealanoj foriras el la urbego dum somero—kiam ordinare estas tre varmege—la Esperantistoj trovis la urbon tute plenumita de popolo je nia alveno la vesperon de Julio la 9a. Efektive kelkaj ne sukcesis havigi ĉambrojn en la hotelo. Ĵus alvenis plena ŝipo da aeroplanistoj kaj sekvis ĉiutage novaj venintoj serĉantaj loĝejon en la urbo. Malgraŭ tio la hotelestroj tre afable donis al ni ĉion postuleblan kaj senpage multon kiun nia malriĉa societo ne esperis.

Post kelkaj vortoj akceptadaj de Prez. Bardorf de la loka klubo, notinda kaj malnova Esperantisto, oni malfermis la kunvenon kaj prezentis al kongresanaro la gravan taskon konsideri novan konstitucion. Pri tio diskutadoj plenumis plejmulte la kunsidojn. Kun kelkaj plibonigoj oni voĉdonis por la nova leĝaro, kiu donas la ĝisnunan povon de la konsilistoj al la kongresanoj ankaŭ pligrandigas la jaran kotizon. Sekvis proponoj de S-ro Lee kaj diskutadoj pri la plej bona lernolibro angla-esperanta kaj pri propagandaj celoj. La kongresanoj voĉdonis ke ni realprenu la metodon de la du-jara garantio por daŭrigi la necesan laboron de la societo. D-ro Lowell preparis kelkajn decidojn de danko kaj pri subteno de U. E. A. kaj Ligilo kaj enkonduko de Esperanto en la lernejoj. Oni elektis E. S. Payson prez. (ree); C. F. Bardorf vicprez.; E. F. Dow sek. (ree); F-ino E. J. Meriam helpsekr. (ree); B. P. Mann kas.; J. R. Daingerfield, H. I. Keyes, S-ino Randolph Bolles, kaj F-ino C. L. Butler hon. vicprez'j.

Eble la plej notinda flanko de nia kongreso estis la propaganda, kiu atingis multajn orelojn kiuj ne dum longe aŭ tute neniam aŭdis pri Esperanto. Pro tio ni devas danki la ĵurnalojn anglajn kaj francajn (Montrealo havas du lingvojn laŭ leĝo kaj laŭ fakto), kiuj donis al Esperanto libere spacon ne esperitan. De tiuj ĵurnaloj, la plej gravaj en Kanado, kaj troveblaj en la bibliotekoj de ĉiuj la urbegoj nord-amerikaj, aliaj gazetoj priparolis nian lingvon (Vidu la Star, Gazette, Herald, Presse, kaj Patrie de Montreal). Eĉ alvenis du lumbildfotografistoj. Kunvenantaj societoj ĉe la Windsor; la Sun Life, la Kiwanis Klubo, invitis la vortojn de Prez. Payson pri Esperanto.

SAVITA PER LA SERVISTINO

Roloj:

Profesoro R. J. Longley, Instruisto de lingvoj ĉe la

Birmingham'a Instituto....P. L. Pratley

S-ino Longley, edzino de la profesoro.....Mrs. L. V. Cowles

F-ino Dora Longley, filino de la profesoro.....Miss E. Bramson

Mildred Strange, servistino en la Longley'a domo...Miss St. James

S-ro. Gilbert Hastings, juna oficisto de la Hejma Fako G. E. Warner

S-ro Isidor Boroskil, Rumana ingeniero.....E. Gendreau

La Montrealaj samideanoj jaŭdon vespere elmontris en la teatrejo de la Windsor teatraĵon, "Savita per la Servistino" de Boutwood. Lerta profesoro de lingvoj sin trovas tute nekapabla interparoladi pro nekono kun la lingvo de gravega vizitanto Rumana; sed tiu ĉi portas

verdan stelon, kiel ankaŭ servistino ĉe la embarasata poligloto; tial la afero disvolviĝas. Ĉu pro la intrigo, ĉu pro la lertaj aktoroj ekzercitaj de S-ro Pratley, la aŭdantaro entuziasmiĝis.

La klaso de F-ino S. B. Terk, 20 gebuboj, ankaŭ havis ludeton tute preparita sed pro la malfrua horo oni devis bedaŭrinde prokrasti tiun ĝis alia okazo. La kongresanoj havis la privilegion aŭskulti anstataŭ Ludeto: Ho, bela knabineto, kien vi iras? . . . Pearl B. Pepper, 7-jara.
kaj Silvia Mendelsohn, 8-jara.
Deklamado: Savu, Protektu! (H. I. Keyes) . . . Bella Mendelsohn, 10-jara.

Vendredon vespere okazis publika kunveno ankaŭ ĉe la teatrejo hotela: tri ĝis kvar cent ĉeestis. D-ro Lowell, ĉefestro de la fama Roxbury Latin School, konsilis la devigan lernadon de Esperanto en la publikaj lernejoj ne nur pro la lingvo mem sed ankaŭ ĉar ĝi estas bonega ekzercilo por la junula mento. Li atentigis la sukceson de la Eccles eksperimento.

S-ro J. F. Morton, sekr. de la Usona Komuna Komerca Lingva Komitato priparolis la valoron komercan de Esperanto, por internacia negoco simpla, facila, uzebla, kaj **uzata** internacia lingvo. Li nomis dekonon da landoj kie jam troviĝas K. K. L. Komitatoj.

S-ro A. P. Beauchemin el Montreal interesege paroladis france pri la unua alveno de Esperanto en Montreal kaj pri ĝia neceso kaj sukceso en la mondo. Li estas Esperantisto de antaŭ longe, eldoninto de L' Esperantiste Canadien kaj La Lumo dum la jaroj 1899 ĝis 1902.

F-ino L. Stoeppler el Nov-Jorko sciigis la efektivan helpon de Esperanto al turisto. Ŝi dankeme citis sian situacion kiam, ĵus revenanta el Germanio je la eksplodo de militego, ŝi sin trovas sola en Holando. La verda stelo venigis tujan helpon kaj samideanoj amike zorgadis ŝian loĝadon; ŝian pasporton; ŝian pakajaron; ŝian revenvojaĝon al Usono.

Prez. E. S. Payson por sciigi al aŭdantaro la sonon de Esperanto legis mallongan elĉerpajon el Hamlet.

S-ro H. W. Hetzel traktis la Kongreson Esperantan Krakovan: la babiladon; la kantadon; la diservon; la operon; kial oni tute forĝesis kaj ofte ne povis distingi la naciecon de sia kunparolanto.

S-ro G. W. Lee speciale sciigis pri la U. E. A. kaj ĝia tutmonda disvastiĝo kaj servoj pretaj por ĉiu samideano ĉie kaj ĉiam.

Je fino de la programo; S-ro Bardorf prezidanto de la vespero anoncis ke oni malfermos klasojn ĉe la loka klubo, Tooke Building. Multaj interesitaj sin prezentis post la paroladoj kaj demandis multajn demandojn ankaŭ aĉetis librojn. (Oni ĵus reveninta sciigis al ni ke post la kongreso tiu ĉi intereso tiom daŭras ke oni ne povas trovi spacon en la kluba ĉambro por la asistantaro.)

Sabaton vespere okazis festeno, festo rezona, fluo de spirito. Ĉeestis 51, kaj Esperantistoj kaj gastoj. La parolantoj estis S-ro G. W. Lee, F-ino E. J. Meriam, kaj Prez. E. S. Payson el Boston, S-roj Charles Fyfe, P. L. Pratley, A. P. Beauchemin kaj, por la gastoj, S-ro Randolph Bolles de Montreal.

D-ro Phyzicky ekstarinte proponis por celo varbi 1000 Esperantistojn el la Bolŝevistoj, la Socialistoj, la Demokratoj kaj "ĉiuj la aliaj kratoj" de Montreal. Finante oni kantis "God Save the King," "America," kaj "L'Espero."

La gamnoto de la kunveno kaj eble de la tuta kunveno estis trovebla en la parolado de S-ro Payson kiam li rememorigas al la festenantoj pri limo (dank' al komuna lingvo kaj idealoj, ĉu ne?) sen fortikaĵoj kaj dum tuta centjaro sen bezono de fortikaĵoj kaj esprimis nian esperon; nian volon; nian neŝancebleblan celon elfari landbordojn tiaj tra la tuta Nord-Ameriko, tra la tuta mondo.

Dimanĉon matene S-ro Pratley gvidis diservon por la kongresanoj je la Windsor Hotel Oak Room. Dank' al lia antaŭzorgo ni ĉiuj ricevis klavigrafajn foliojn kun la ordo de diservo: la himnoj estis plenskribitaj tial ni unuiĝis en la kantadon kaj sonoj sanktaj resonadis tra la hotelo. S-ro Pratley predikas fervoran Kristianigan predikon pri la Princo de Paco kaj la Paco de la Princo.

Prezidanto Payson eldonis dum la kongreso du librojn de sen-superata beleco kaj stilo legtentaj. Unu, la Akrobato, estas dediĉita al la Montreala Kongreso. Neniu kiu komencas povas ripozi sen tralegi la tutan kortuŝantan rakonton kaj neniu tralegos la rakonton sen ŝati por ĉiam ĝian memoron. La dua, Blanche, estas dediĉita al la Bostona Societo; ĝi traktos la faman kapon el vakso de Lille. Espereble sekvos aliaj libroj kaj aliaj verkistoj estu instigataj al eldono. Certe ni havas sufiĉe da kapableco por starigi en tiu ĉi kontinento literaturan rondon. kiu deziras partopreni?

PUFFS AND PETTICOATS

The evening of the Esperanto Banquet at the Windsor Hotel, I arrived a little early, so decided to visit one of our members. While walking down the corridor I heard sounds issuing from the vicinity of room thirty, my destination. It was a spacious room, but I barely found place enough to squeeze in, as every inch of floor was taken up with people, and every article of furniture had clothing on it. The occupant of the room had kindly offered to let those people dress in it who did not care to go to their own quarters.

Before me were people getting ready for the banquet; looking for mislaid or forgotten articles, borrowing hairpins, talking, laughing and joking, but not moving unnecessarily, for lack of space. All that I had to do was to gaze at them silently.

In one corner of the room our Asst. Sec. was calmly pounding off some copy on a typewriter, as the reporter wanted it immediately.

Suddenly there was a knock at the door, and little Bobby, Junior, and his mother entered with a box of clothing. She, too, was one of the invited guests. A little more squeezing, and some space was found for her, while the baby ran and jumped around between the spaces.

At last the typewriter stopped going, those who were already dressed walked out, and the remaining dozen or more, now that they had elbow room, continued the performance of completing their task of looking as well as possible for the evening's event. — Filineto.

La AKROBATO de Nia Sinjorino

BLANCHE, la Virgulino de Lille

La du unuaj eldonaĵoj tradukitaj de

S-RO EDWARD S. PAYSON

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atendataj el ĉiuj landoj. Ĉiuj skribaĵoj estas
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S-ro W. H. Matthey, Cret Vaillant 11, Le
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S-ro H. van Beck, Linieŝtr. F. 169, Breda,
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S-ro Lucien Gosse, chez M. Bregeault, Auffay,
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kaj novajn militajn poŝtmarkojn, ricevos
saman sumon da finnaj sendaĵoj. Estu en-
skribita. John Wirtanen, Tammerfors, Finn-
land. 8

S-ro A. A. de Groot, Instruisto, Neede, Ho-
lando. 10

S-ro Ch. Antrique, 4 rue de Biennes pro-
longee. Aire sur la Lys. Pas de Calais,
Francujo.

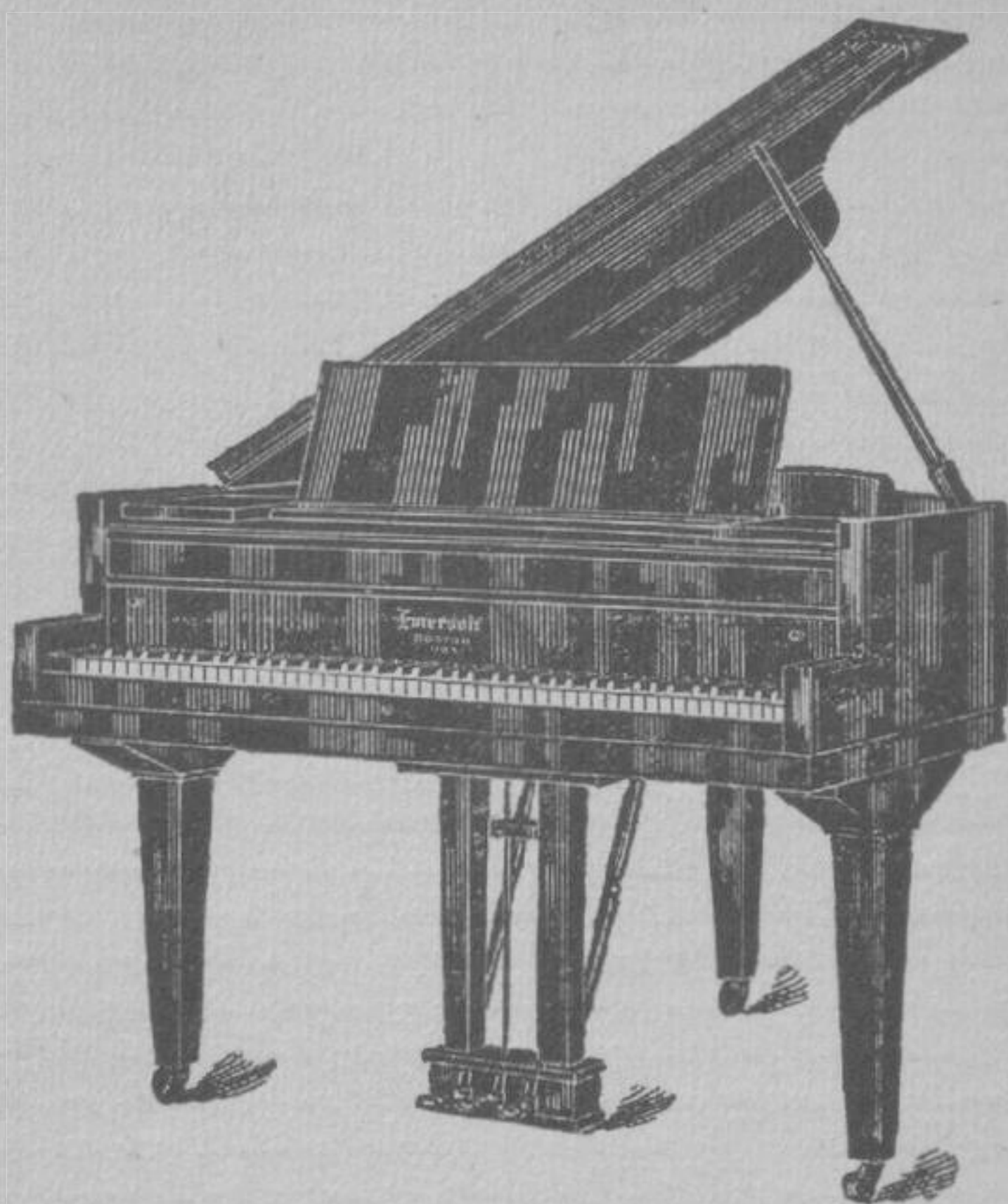
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La
“Cherita
Grand”

2
Longa
56
Colojn
S

Kiel Esperanto, la universala
lingvo, entenas en si ĉiujn el la
plej bonaj elementoj de ĉiuj ling-
voj kaj prezentas novan kaj tute
apartan peron, tiel ankaŭ la
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